ON THE PEI-HO

AN ARMY OF COOLIES LIGHTERING SUPPLIES FOR ALLIES.

Best Wharfage Secured by Americans -How the Soldiers of the Varions Nations Work.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. TONG-KU, China, Sept. 1 .- Along the improvised and filmsy wharves which line the Pei-Ho river at this point lie dozens of curious little steamers and junks discharging every conceivable variety of supplies. Anchored out-stream in the swift and tortuous channel are dozens more waiting wharf room to discharge cargo. The winding little stream is alive with craft from here to Tien-Tsin and from there up to Peking, for the nations of the world are rushing in supplies to feed the armies before the rigid north China winter seals the harbor and stream. From steamships and junks, sampans, lighters and tugs fly the flags of many lands, and side by side on the decks toil blue-shirted Americans, white-uniformed Russianz, sturdy Germans, industrious, indefatigable Japanese, busy as ants and saying no word to anyone; French, English, Sikhs, Goorkas, of all branches of service. Day and night the toil goes on, with thousands of coolies laboring in behalf of the conquerors, and the great piles of bales and boxes house high on the wharves seem not to be diminished. Busy little cargo boats ply out to the anchorage, twelve miles seaward from Taku, and laden deep with the cargoes and troops discharged from the big transports, labor back over the treacherous bar and feel their way up the winding Pei-Ho to Tong-Ku. Cumbersome junks with huge square sails of matting creep behind them into endless procession, for anything that will float is pressed into service for the transshipment of cargoes. Only vessels of the lightest craft can pass But with all these obstacles in the way I think him to be under greater obligabar at Taku. At low water a steam launch will go aground and at dead high tide there is at best only scant eleven feet | there is a chance to fool somebody and twenty-four hours can vessels pass, for the skilled of Taku pilots.

From the forts at the mouth of the river to Tong-Ku is hardly good rifle shot as the crow flies, yet by the river it is a good four swift current, lack of wharf room, scarcity of vessels and a reeking climate are some of the difficulties which the powers have combatted and are daily surmounting in the landing of supplies, but all of them have succeeded, and there has been remarkably little friction. One thing alone is clentiful, and that is labor. Coolies without number are to be had, and they are the saving features of the situation. The railway is utilized as much as possible for portation, but little less than troops mmediate supplies are hauled over it. and light engines, and under Russian controi, it is not used for general transporta-tion purposes. It is manned by Russian soldiers from the Transsiberian Railway, and, all things considered, is conducted in a very creditable manner. At each bridge and culvert is a Russian outpost, and the whole line is patrolied. AMERICANS GOT THE BEST.

At Tong-Ku the Americans have secured about the best wharfage. The wharf exlow tide, while there is plenty of room for discharged cargoes. Major Hugh Gallagher. the commissary officer in charge, has divided his force between here and Tien-Tsin. and supplies are being handled very expeditiously. The whole of the Yellow and China seas has been scoured for vessels suitable for the work, and the United States authorities have not come out behind in the scramble. The liberal wages paid coolies and native boatmen have given us a great advantage, both here and in Tien-Tsin. At the same time, our treatment of the natives has been mild and humane, the soldiers in charge of the gangs apparently regarding the Chinese as great fun. The Russians are most severe in handling native labor, and the sword belt or bayonet scabbard is the usual form of persuasion. It has been a wonderful race of the supply departments of the armies of the world, and the United States has shown up splendidly. Things are conducted with a vim and rapidity, in strong contrast to the slipshod methods of most of the nations, and the result is shown in the quantity of supplies now accumulating up river and in the storehouse

From all comparisons, however, the Jacanese must be excluded. In all de partments the Japanese army of occupa on works like clockwork. To the ob sary is meager in variety, but vast in quantity; and almost every other river craft flies the white hag with the red target of the Mikado. Here it floats from ns of craft, on many wharves, and in Tien-Tsin it is everywhere to be seen. oolies by the thousand labor under it. and long lines of them, with carts, barrows and acting as bearers, trot in continuous streams transporting the inevitable what the matting conceals, but whatever it may be there are thousands of tons of it. The Japanese army works, in all the term mplies. It works by night and by day, silently, swiftly, like a huge machine with all its part in order. Day after day the white-coated little soldiers swing by in squads, companies and regiments and disup country. Their discipline is strict, they are well clothed and cared for, and the other nations watch them curiously, and then turn to view the Russians. And the soldiers of the Czar apparently are man to man with them in numbers now. But Tong-Ku and Tien-Tsin and Peking are but one square in the Chinese checker board. From the far north come vague reports of thousands of Russians massing in Manchuria, and on the same wings fly rumors of thousands of Japanese landing at remote points in China and But these are rumors from a far land, a land void of telegraphs and mails. Here in the valley of the Pel-Ho is reality. and no one can say which force is in majority. Each day brings its quota of fresh troops, of all nations except Americans, and each day brings its little fleet, until the anchorage off Taku is a great city of

WAR WITHOUT FIGHTING.

In stream, behind the Taku forts, which they reduced and over which now fly strange flags, still lies the fleet of light draft war vessels and torpedo boats. Their once white and glistening paint is yellow and brown from the muddy water, and outside the great men of war and cruisers swing idly at anchor, fleets of dingy transports nestling under cover of their guns. Ashore the tides still cast up the dead busy dispatch boats puff up and down the river, soldiers debark and hurry up coun try. It is a war without the fighting. Her the nations seem training and stripping like giant pugilists. Cossacks, with shurdy sbaggy little ponies and light two-wheeled earts, British-Indian troops, tall, silent sikhs, armed with carbines, pennone lance, saber and revolver, turbaned Ghoorkas, bare-legged and lithe, quick moving and heavily accoutred Germans throng the narrow, muddy streets and fill the outgoing trains. It is a military babel and the natives watch the inpouring stream of their conquerors with Chinese impas-

In point of cavalry the Russians, at this writing, probably outnumber all the rest. By far the majority of their troops are mounted, which gives them a decided advantage in this land of no transportation. The Japanese come next in number of mounted troops. There is an apparent lack of artillery, out of proportion to the total of troops. The Germans have landed a few batteries, and the British have landed a few naval guns on improvised carriages. Four American siege guns were sent to Tien-Tsin this week with ammu-But few troops are kept in Tong-Ku. The Taku forts at the mouth of the river are pretty well garrisoned by the olding them, but the men are purried forward as soon as landed. This s almost a necessity because of the lack of ing grounds. Tong-Ku is merely a n of one-storied huts on ground

most uninhabitable. The advent of cool weather is eagerly looked forward to here to improve the healthfulness of the base and facilitate the work. As a rule the river does not freeze until the middle of December, and there is about ten weeks of pleasant autumn weather.

At present the fuel situation is receiving much attention. There is some coal on hand here, which has passed into the possession of the allies, the United States securing a fair share. It is only a little of what will be needed, however, and with the food question already practically settled, everyone is devoting all energy to landing fuel. The scarcity of vessels these waters makes the problem a grave one; especially as there is absolutely no timber in this section of China. It is believed that even with the best efforts there will be a scarcity, and with the rigor of the winter in this region much suffering

THE HICKORY ELM CLUB.

Snort Accused of Being in Trust-Awkward Questions.

"Gentlemen," said the president, "the time has come when this club must make a feint at the trusts. As a party we are said to be incapable of comprehending, and incompetent to handle the question, That charge is made partly on the belief that our hands will be tied when we come into control of the government, by the fact that the chairman of our national committee is largely interested in the cotton-bale trust, and that Richard Croker is the king-bee in the Tammany ice trust, that has been robbing the poor of New York for the last nine months, and partly | To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: upon the belief that there is always a strong tendency and inclination on the scheme upon the part of the miscalled part of our best men in Congress to sell | Democatic party to divide the negro vote out, as shown by the record on previous of this country, and especially of Indiana, occasions. Moreover, they tell us that you will kindly permit me to submit the Bryan is a well-known friend of the silver | following reasons why I am a Republican, trust, and when he was a member of Con- and the reasons why the colored man gress was never heard to lift his voice | should vote the Republican ticket at the against the trust evil, which began to forthcoming election. all the fury we can muster, as long as any member a remark to make on the subject of trusts?"

Colonel Snort said he would like to make an observation or two. Said he: "As a farmer, I feel the weight of the trusts more than anybody. Nearly everything l buy for use on the farm is in some trust, and I have to pay from 10 to 30 per cent, more for everything than I did five years Republicans promised in 1896 to raise wages and give employment to more men if Mc Kinley was elected, but how has the promare higher and that everybody who wants | them work can get it, but the cost of living has advanced enough to cover the advance in wages. Beef, pork, mutton, eggs, butter, flour, meal, in fact, everything that goes workingman's table costs more than it did on account of the trusts." "Colonel Snort, will you allow me to ir terrupt you for a moment?" asked the

"Certainly," replied Colonel Snort, getting ready for a tussle with the presid-"I infer from what you have said that you are not in any trust.' "No. sir; I am not, that I am aware of have had several opportunities to get

but I never took any stock.' 'You are a member of several farmer organizations, are you not?" Yes, but they are not trusts." "What is a trust, colonel?"

"A trust, as I understand it, is a large corporation organized for the purpose of getting better profits on production, by cheapening cost, and when possible to con-"Would you call an association a trust, that was organized without capital, but

organized for the purpose of regulating "No sir, it wouldn't be exactly a trust." "Colonel, you are a member of the American Live Stock Association, are you

"You are also a member of the American Shropshire Sheep Association; National Exhibitors of Live Stock, Horse Breeders, Short Horns, Hereford, Poultry, Pet Dog, Swine Breeders', Spring Chicken and Jack Rabbit Associations, are you not?"
"Yes, and I belong to the National Dairymen's Association, but what of it?" "Just wait a minute. Does it cost you anything to belong to all of these associa-

"Of course it does. I have to pay my annual dues.' "I suppose you have a great time when you get together in your annual meet-

"It's a little expensive seeing the sights in the great convention cities of the country, I should judge, colonel.' es, but the members are all well-todo and don't miud it." "Besides your health, and the opportunity and excuse afforded for getting away from your wives once in a while and having a big time in town, what are you farmers into these numerous associations for?" 'Oh, just merely to exchange views and opinions on the best methods of breeding.

take care of stock.' "Is that all? Doesn't the subject of prices come up occasionally when the association

and one thing or another. We get new

ideas from each other on how to raise and

"Yes, there is generally a kick from someone about low prices. "Now, we are getting down to the marrow of this thing. Isn't it a fact, Colonel that the main and only object of all the associations to which you belong is to hold up the prices for cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, jack rabbits, butter, eggs, pet dogs and spring chickens, so as to give the breeders as big a profit as possible? And haven't some of them a scale of prices for animals of a certain class which the members of the association have agreed to maintain? In other words, are you not organized precisely for the same purpose, with the same motive that caused the organization of the carpenters', bricklayers', barbers', printers', painters' and all the other labor unions, simply to keep up prices to a living point? Isn't that a

fact, Colonel?"

"Well, I suppose it is, but I never looked at it that way." "Perhaps you didn't, but as long as the mechanic has to pay your price for farm produce, you are not in a very good position to kick about combinations controlling prices of other products. I see that you are into every combination you can get into, and if there was a chance to control the prices of wheat, corn and oats, by organization, you would be into that in less than fifteen minutes. Of course, you would justify your action on the ground that they all do it, but I think it is extremely doubtful whether the modern craze of workers and producers to abolish free competition in this manner will pan out in the the end for the best interests of all. If it is a good thing for one class to organize for protection against ruinous competition, it is a good thing for another, and for all others, and when all are in it, the effect will be to raise the level of all prices. Each individual in a class will then be a contributor to make up the difference between the higher artificial price established by the combination and the former price established by the natural law of competition, so that what he would

gain by combination, he would lose by paying the artificial price. "Mr. Bryan is appealing to farmers and workingmen for money to fight the trusts. He says the trusts won't help him, because he doesn't propose to help the trusts. We have to take his word for that, but no man can tell what he would do if another good-sized trust, like the silver trust. should make a proposition. Why shouldn't he work for other trusts as well as for the silver trust? What has the silver trust done for him that he should devote all his energies for its benefit, to the entire exclusion of all others? The investigation of the trust question will be continued at the next meeting, when we will try to show the relation of trusts to each

Celebration at Western College. Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal OXFORD, O., Oct. 10 .- One of the most orilliant social functions of the fall term

plains of reeking mud and shallow tidal to its president, Miss Lella S. McKee, on pools, over which the allies floundered in | the evening of her birthday, Oct. 9. The 1861. Under the hot sun they throw off | entire day was a gala day. A half-holiday miasmatic vapors, and make the town al- was granted the students, and the afternoon was devoted to driving, walking and wheeling in the country about Oxford. At o'clock in the evening students and faculty gathered in the art rooms of Alumnae Hall, which were attractively decorated with palms and autumn leaves. At the first notes of the birthday song of greeting, sung by the Glee Club and written by Miss Jane Work, of the faculty, President McKee entered Statuary Hall, preceded by sixteen aids in dainty white gowns, hording branches of autumn leaves in an arch above their heads, through which the president passed to a seat upon the festal throne. The presence of Dr. and Mrs. J. L. McKee, of Danville, Ky., father and mother of the president, added to the joy of the evening. Miss Bessle Peters, 1904, of Springfield, O., with graceful speech of welcome presented the president with American Beauty roses. Speeches full of warm appreciation of President McKee's loyalty and devotion to the college and of Ironton, O., for 1901; Miss Jessie Robertson, of Germantown, O., for 1902; Miss Elizabeth Hauk, of South Charleston, O., for 1903; Miss Florence McCormick, of Oak Cliff, Tex., for 1904; the Misses Helen Williamson, of Greenwood, S. D., Agnes Han-sel, of Oak Park. Ill., and Helen Morey, of Hamilton, O., for the preparatory classes; Miss Margaret Williams, 1900, for the alumnae. The president acknowledged the ovation given her with words of heartfelt appreciation, and the evening closed with the serving of birthday cake and ices. Miss Carrie Butler, of Irvington, served as one of the president's aids.

WHY HE IS A REPUBLICAN.

A Colored Minister's Reasons for Supporting the Party of Freedom.

In view of what seems to be a shrewd

spread several years before he was elected, I do not select the colored man because It is our duty to pound the trusts with tions to vote the Republican ticket than other men, nor yet because he has less right to vote the Democratic ticket than other citizens of this great Republic, but, first, because of my identity with that race and of my consequent natural interest in him as an American citizen, and second, because of the peculiar conditions that confront our race variety in our body politic.

more than thirty years a minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and having voted and worked for the Republican party for thirty-three years, my people and others have a right to know why I should uniformly stand by this party, and still being willing that my reasons for this course should be held up before the race and the world, I wish to submit a few of

First, I am a firm believer in the doctrines of the Republican party because I believe they are better calculated to promote the peace, prosperity and progress of the whole people than any other.

Second-I am a Republican in the same sense that I am a Methodist-not that I believe in everybody in the Methodist Church, but because I believe in the doctrines and policies of that church. So, as there are men in the church who are not true, there may be men in the Republican party who are not true, and as I hold on to the church which I have accepted as apices, I hold on to the political party whose history shows its doctrines, theories and practices to be the nearest correct in mat-In other words, as I am more for Methodism than for Methodists, I am more for Republicanism than for Republicans.

Now, if I am convinced that Republicanism is best for the whole country, I cannot give my aid and support to any theory, party or ism antagonistic to Republicanism without doing violence to my conscience and injury to my country. I would hold on to a good church with a bad leader rather than to a bad church with a good leader. But the men put forward by the Republican party have been uniformly good men. From 1856 on up to this moment the Republican party has had no occasion to be ashamed of the men who have stood at

Third-I continue my fealty to the Resistency in all matters upon which it has ence to the present day. The Republican great issue. So far-reaching in its foresight touching the needs of the Nation, so sound in its theories as to how best to meet all emergencies, and so just in the application of its theories to all classes and conditions entering into the make-up of our composite nationality, that it has never

occasion to change front. Fourth-I am a Republican because the party has been uniformly right on all great questions affecting the country. Right on the subject of slavery; right in its management of the civil war; right in its theories as to how best meet the tremendous responsibilities entailed upon the Nation by that war; right in its amendments to the Constitution of the United States; right in its theories regarding the best method of restoring the Nation's financial life and credit at the close of the war: right in its endeavors by legislation and otherwise to enforce the amendments in the interest and equal and exact justice to all citizens in all parts of this great country; right on the great subject of the education of the masses; right in its theories as to how to promote the welfare of the common people; right on its tariff; right on the money question; right in the matter of election laws for the protection of citizens of this country in the exercise of their political rights; right in its efforts to regulate trusts: right in matters of domestic interest; right in Cuba; right in the Philip-

pines, and right in China. Fifth-I would offer one more reason for being a Republican. As a rule, the party has been right in selecting wise and good men as its candidates, and in the present political contest this statement applies with special force. There has never presided in the executive mansion at Washington a broader, wiser, stronger, a more reliable, nonest, just and patriotic man than President McKinley. He knows no section, no race, no class. Our Constitution, our courts, our country and our credit are all safe in his hands. With McKinley at the head of this Nation for four years more, we shall have indeed and in truth "one country and one flag." Surely ex-Confederate generals and negro colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants and other officers, together with the thousands of negro soldiers who, under his wise and unselfish direction, are rendering such heroic service to the Nation, will agree with this conclusion; \$5,538,612 is paid annually to the Afro-American by the Mc-Kinley administration, say nothing of others who are not included in this state-

Hence, as a black man, I have special reasons for being a Republican, while as an American citizen my reasons very far exceed these in importance. I therefore appeal to the black man of this State and of his country to stand by the party of history, of consistency, and of manhood rights that if the Republican party has at any time falled where the black man's interests were especially involved, it was because of the uniform opposition of the Democratic R. FRENCH HURLEY. Pastor of Allen Chapel.

Indianapolis, Oct. 10. Schools for Porto Rico.

American education is making rapid strides in Porto Rico. Prof. Martin Brumwho was appointed commissioner of education to the island, has written briefly of his work to the secretary of the board of trustees of the university. The letter is dated Oct. 1, and reads in part as follows: "This is 'field day' in Porto Rico. Totrol, a gain of 180 over last year; 35,000 chil- are to be found only in the cities. dren will march under the American flag

gain of 10,000 over last year. This is some ast June, and since then has accome the tremendous task of converting 616 naly above the water, while on every at the Western College, Oxford, O., took adding 180 more and increasing the attend-stretch the great flats, ill-smelling the form of a birthday reception tendered ance by 10,000.

into an American system of schools, a

ONE OF MR. BRYAN'S KIND

Yet Sees Nothing Wrong in Conduct-

ing a Little Monopoly of His Own

-Story Told in North Webster.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

AN INDIANA DEMOCRAT WHO WOULD

EXTERMINATE ALL TRUSTS.

NORTH WEBSTER, Ind., Oct. 6.-When Senator Beveridge recently delivered his speech on trusts at the Nebraska City rally he evidently did not know that Indiana has a trust that is more arbitrary its students, were made by representatives of the classes—Miss Bessie Martin, and oppressive than any of the so-called octopi against which Mr. Bryan is raving. This Indiana trust is controlled by one man, and that man is a Democrat of the most pronounced Bryan-Croker type. He would crucify every gold advocate on a silver cross-at least he says so-and he would hitch wild horses to each octopus and dismember it tentacle by tentacle. Had Senator Beveridge known of this one-man trust he might have cited it as an example of the evil monopolies which all Republicans condemn. It is a small affair, and affects few people, but that is not the fault of its promoter and manipulator. The | son, with being a mercenary people. A land he owns. This land runs to the edge | accurate in its statements, calls our counof one of Kosciusko county's pretty lakes. | try the land of the dollar. Money, say of one of Kosciusko county's pretty foreigners, is our god, and the worship of lakes, and Mr. Lakefront rents it to mammon, to a large extent, our religion. ness is legitimate, and it is appreciated by cations at the little lakes. The fact that between its truth and falsehood. Mr. Lakefront has butter, milk, eggs, chickens, etc., to sell also was appreciated | the social and political life of American by the campers, for it sometimes saved | communities, large and small, the local them a wearisome quest for provisions. | magnate, the man of most wealth, can and This appreciation in regard to the furnish- often does exert an influence which is little ing of supplies began to depreciate, how- | short of absolute. If he desires he dictates ever, during the past summer, when it was | the policy of the municipal government and learned that Mr. Lakefront was charging bends the city's affairs to his financial, Pennsylvania Miners' Families Clear ANTI A huckster from a near-by town visited the | the church to which he belongs, and makes camping ground and offered to furnish the social circle, called the best because supplies at about half the rates asked by Mr. Lakefront. He was doing a land-office business in taking orders until Mr. Lakefront appeared on the scene and ejected him as a trespasser. Then the campers were informed that no one would be permitted on the ground except those who paid for the privilege, and that Mr. Lakefront himself would do all the catering

necessary to fill their wants. It developed later that Mr. Lakefront and wife had secured from the farmers in the neighborhood all the butter and eggs they could spare, paying 10 to 15 cents a pound for butter, and that he sold it to the campers at 25 cents. The campers into municipal affairs at his instigation rom hucksters nor could they send to town and have supplies delivered at the camp. If they did not care to deal with Mr. Lakefront's trust they could starve or move elsewhere, and there was no re-

fund of ground rent, which was paid in

Democrats are scarce in this Kosciusko county. In one school district not a Bryanite is to be found. The Republicans here tell the story of Mr. Lakefront's trust or monopoly with a good deal of relish. Though their acquaintance with Democrats, owing to the scarcity of the latter, is limited, they argue what one will do all would do if they had a chance. They do not believe Mr. Bryan is more sincere than Mr. Lakefront. Both. estensibly, would wipe out all so-called trusts, yet Mr. Bryan sees no harm in Tammany's ice monopoly, a combination lars out of New Yorkers this summer. Mr. Lakefront applauds everything Mr. Bryan says, yet he is opposed to competition in his line of business, and in a small way has established a monopoly that is more dangerous in principle than any of the combinations which Mr. Bryan is denounc-

No longer do maidens and swains meet in the big red barn and, with nimble fingers, making merry when a red ear is found. In place of the husking bee has come compact little machine that is a veritable fiend in its way. Like the reaper and selfbinder, or the threshing machine, or the the work of many persons. It is called a husker and shredder by the manufacturers, but careless people have named it the "man mangler." No spike-wheeled juggernaut of old was more merciless than the husker and shredder of to-day, if the latter is given an opportunity to display its mangling powers. It is not more dangerous than other machinery, however, if carefully handled and the manufacturers' cautions are heeded. The peril lies in placing the or arm and in the other he is probably great national event in the history of frightfully lacerated. The shredder does America. Whether there is to be a permaits work to perfection. It takes a stalk of | nent hero connected with that war or not, ries the bits into the barn loft. The huskprocess, is not always successful. Sometimes the corn is too moist or too dry and all the husks do not come off the ears. One machine observed by the writer failed to perform its duty in seven ears out of one indred, but the operator said this was due to the condition of the corn, which had been cut too green. Sometimes the machine clogs; then the spikes lacerate the grains of corn and frequently shell the ears. An elevator attached to the rear portion of the husker carries the corn into bins or wagons. There is no merry laughter or osculatory ceremony when a red ear drops out of its covering. The machine whirls right along, with no regard for oldtime customs, and the red ear is borne away with its white or yellow mates to be later fed to swine or horses.

Red ears of corn are freaks. As a rule like begets like in the vegetable as well as the animal kingdom. Red corn, however, does not produce red corn. A farmer told me he once shelled a red ear and planted the grains in a small tract of land away from other corn. The product was yellow corn with not a red ear in the lot.

North Webster is a thrifty village of three or four hundred inhabitants, fourteen mail route between Leesburg and Vawter Park, the latter being a summer resort on getting rich The merchants are prosperous; so are the farmers, some of whom live in the village. The single hotel is a favorite stopping place for commercial travelers who usually arrange their visits to the little towns in the vicinity so they may stay in North Webster over night. Landlord Warner knows everybody and everybody knows him and has a good word for "Ab," as he is familiarly called. The village has a band and two lodge roomsin the coming election, remembering always | is the little steamer Ethel that threshes the moss and lily pads with its side wheels whenever there is enough money in sight to pay for fuel, labor and wear and tear. Up on the hill is another Ethel-bonnie and intelligent-a fair specimen of the modern rural girl, who has been fitted by education to preside over a city home or direct the woman's share of farm work. Years ago when the country was new and school facilities meager, a farmer's daughter was fortunate if she learned reading, writing, arithmetic and geography. Now she is packed off to the high school at the county seat after passing the grades at the local school, and if she is ambitious she later goes to seminary or college. the city. If the farmer's children go to high school he must pay the expense of their board, for many of them live far from day 796 schools open under American con- the county seat, and high schools as a rule

The Football Player.

New York Evening Post. None but those who observe a football eason from the vantage point of a college town can realize the sacrifice of time argely cut off from his fellows, eats with favorite methods is in building up

the team at training table, passes his afternoons with the coaches and often his evenings with a football strategist at signal practice. The severity of the mere physical exercise reduces many who are not technically overtrained to a state of continual torpor, which is most uncomfortable for the sufferer and destructive to his usefulness beyond the football field. Every college professor knows well this football lethargy, and recognizes the fact that for many players the season brings practical suspension of intellectual life, from sheer inibility to concentrate the mind on anything but the all-engrossing pursuit. This is the sacrifice of many a player, and it is hardly necessary to say that it is all wrong. It should be possible to play football and be a college student at the same time, but in point of fact all but the exceptional men must become for a couple of months mere footbail players who attend college. It is this complete absorption in the game which makes the opening season a dreaded time for many who would never confess such feelings to their fellows. No other form of sport demands this gladiatorial regime, and it ought to be possible to play football with less sacrifice of the player to the game. The trouble lies in the absurd exaggeration of football strategy and in excessive training-absurd and excessive because the results are so incommensurate to the effort.

A TRUE AMERICAN. Americans, whatever may be their faults or virtues, weaknesses or strengths, political affiliations or religious preferences, seem to be united in respect to American ideals, at least where their human embodiment is concerned. We have been charged repeatedly, and with apparent reaman's field of operations is limited to the | recent book of travel, said to be unusually campers and cottagers. So far his busi- | We have learned to accept such detraction complacently because we know ourselves people from the cities who spend their va- | so well that we are able to discriminate

There can be no doubt whatever that in bout two prices for everything he sold. | political or social interests. He controls most in the public eye, what he wishes it to be. Yet this local magnate is neither a hero nor an object of worship to his fellowcitizens. Though it be to their discredit their submission to him is a purely selfish and practical matter. They accept him as a leader because, either consciously or unconsciously, they expect to receive from is easier to go with the crowd than to of conscience where a matter of principle boss, and wrongs, great or small, creep protested in vain. They could neither buy the people are directly responsible for the condition of things which they have permitted through willful ignorance, love of ease, or corrupt inclinations. In other words they are not enslaved by any superstitious reverence for the rich man or any belief in his personal superiority, or any like feelings which actuate the down-trodden or servile peoples of foreign countries in their submission to the classes which by right of birth or social position control

sance to rich men upon whom they are directly or indirectly dependent for their support. But even this bread-and-butter obeisance is apt to fail if the iron hand of the over-lord is shown too plainly. In other words, our people are republican even in this most ignoble of all forms of submission, to money power; they submit not from force, but from choice. One reason for this is that Americans believe religiously in work, they look up-

try, and in yielding homage to a rich man they are exalting their own ideas. But they pay homage, as a rule, only to those whom they know or with whom they are brought into personal contact. A local magnate seldom carries his power or influence beyond his own locality. When The husking bee is a thing of the past. | Americans have the perspective of distance, or removal from a direct or purely personal interest, in which to judge men, riches count for little, unless it may be against the men to be judged. In America, perhaps more than in any other country, public spirit has reached a much more perfect development in a

American ideals are best expressed in conto our so-called public men, well-known tion in general, that we must look for typical Americans. It is men of this class and who become temporary or permanent American heroes. And there is something singular in the fact that among the many thusiastic national homage, only two of help their wives and children swell the rethem remain enshrined in the universal suits of the berry picking. American heart as unquestioned types of

the American ideal. These two men were connected with and developed by the onditions which produced the two greatest national events-the revo-American war, with all that it has brought forth, seems to promise to rank as the third named, may be questions difficult to answer. But probably no one in America today has come nearer to the popular heart because of his true, valorous American Roosevelt. It is possible that Governor Roosevelt may not stand the test of public homage and public honor, and that, wheth political aspirations, may not sufficiently satisfy the exacting taste of the American people to become a permanent American type. But he has said and done many things which his countrymen will not willingly let die, because they are so truly and essentially American. His own words, in a recent address on Americanism, voice most strongly and truly the highest conception of the American ideal. He says: democracy means that we have no privileged class, no class that is exempt from the duties or deprived of the privileges that are implied in the words 'American citizen-Now, that principle has two sides to it, itself, for all of us would be likely to dwell continually upon one side, that all have equal rights. It is more important that we should dwell on the other side; that is, that we all have our duties and

that the rights cannot be kept unless the duties are performed. "The law of American life-of course it is the law everywhere-the law of American life peculiarly, must be the law of work. * * The only work worth doing is done by these men, these women, who learn not to shrink from difficulties, but to face and evercome them. So that Americanism means work, means effort, means the cor stant and unending strife with our conditions, which is not only the law of nature if the race is to progress, but which is really the law of the highest happiness bine decency and honesty with courage But even that is not enough, for I don't care how brave, how honest a man is, if he is a natural-born fool he cannot be a success. He has got to have the saving grace of common sense. He has got to has refused an offer of \$1,000 for it, and have the right kind of heart, he has got to says no price could induce him to part be upright and decent, he has got to be brave, he has got to have common sense He has got to have intelligence, and if he has these, then he has in him the making of a first-class American citizen."

New Albany, Oct. 8. M. E. C. THE MILEAGE CLAIM ABUSE.

How Congressmen and Army Officers Increase Their Income.

Washington Times. ment for the expenses of an Irish wake recalls many similar ones that the treasury is expected to pay. Accounts for every conceivable purpose are filed, and the claimants are generally most indignant on inding that the United States declines to acknowledge them.

"Deep down in his heart, the average citizens wants the government to assist in his support, and he never neglects an opportunity for filing a bill for services reniered," said a treasury official yesterday "The desire is not confined to plebeiar clerks and tradespeople. It flourishes just as lustily in the bosom of senators and rep resentatives. It is surprising what little subterfuges are employed by the solons of the government in milking the administrative cow to the uttermost. One of the

resentatives, who fix their own salaries have decided on taking 20 cents a mile fo all distances traveled on government business. As that includes coming to Washington and returning home, the mileage is considerable. It would leave a handsome margin of profit even though the congressmen paid the usual rates for tickets, and as almost without exception they travel on passes, the sum is pure profit.

"But the senators are not often conten with traveling over 'the shortest usual route,' which is the basis for honest payment of government mileage. They hunt up the most intricate routes imaginable in order to make their mileage the higher. Having settled on a scendule that is as long as the conscience of the legislator will permit of adoption, the solon bases all his mileage bills on that-and then travels over the shortest roads on which he happens to have a pass. In the case of Pacific ccast congressmen this is an important item. Even allowing only 3,500 miles each way for the trip, the mileage is \$700, and when two round trips are made yearly, that comes to \$2,800. It is more than 50 per cent. of an increase to the salary of the congressmen, and it is "Army officers are always great sticklers

for mileage. The law provides that when traveling on official business unaccompa nied by troops, they shall be paid at the rate of seven cents a mile. Railways do not ordinarily give passes to army men, but sell them half-fare tickets on application. That means a good clean-up to the soldier who has to go on a long trip It is accepted as perfectly legitimate by the officers of the treasury, who pay reasonable accounts without a murmur. not long ago army officers stationed here on duty at the War Department began sending in bills for mileage whenever they went down to the marine barracks or the navy yard. The distance from the State, War and Navy building is about three miles, so that the mileage account would be 42 cents, and the actual outlay for street car fare would be 81-3 cents. The auditors, however, nipped that scheme in the bud. No mileage is now paid on trips to the navy yard.

"The government allows for tips to porters at the rate of 25 cents a day. A favorite dodge of government employes who are in the field is to present bills for porterage at the rate of 25 cents for each day thus spent away from home. The auditor's office can do little to check the abuse, but there is a growing suspicion that in many cases the items of porterage go directly into the pocket of the claim ant himself."

MONEY IN HUCKLEBERRIES.

Up \$250,000 a Year.

Southern Farm Magazine. The huckleberry is a godsend to the families of coal miners at and in the vicinity of Hazleton, returning to them as it does between \$40,000 and \$50,000 every year during the months that the season lasts. and what is true of the mining center is true of others, for the mountain regions of the entire anthracite field are prolific in their yield of this popular fruit, says a writer at Hazleton, Pa. It is estimated that the total crop is worth not less than \$250,-000 to the mining families. In what is known as the diamond addition of Hazle-ton one of the handsomest blocks of buildings is the property of a miner's widow, who was left penniless with three children all girls, ten years ago. The block was built and paid for entirely by the proceeds from the huckleberries picked by the widow and her three children.

The huckleberry pickers of this region are chiefly the wives and children of the Hungarian miners and Italian laborers. Early every morning during the berry season every avenue leading to the huckleberry every avenue leading to the little resource mountains is thronged with picturesque parties laden with baskets, boxes, pails parties laden with baskets, boxes, pails THE INDIANAPOLIS GAS CO. utilized by the pickers in their work, and hurrying to be the first at favorite and profitable berry patches. The Italian wom-en and children are the most apt and skillful of the pickers. An Italian woman can pick easily forty quarts a day, which, averaging the season throughout, is equivalent to \$2 earned. Then these women have each on an average three children old enough to be berry-pickers, who add as much more to the day's income. Every Italian woman comes from the picking bearing a large box of berries on her head and carrying a big pailful or basketful in each hand, while her children also

are well laden. Between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon the berry-pickers begin to come in from the hills, every vessel overflowing with the wild fruit, and the first picking of the day is ready to be delivered to the dealers, some of whom, to expedite the business, meet the pickers with wagons at convenient points, where the berries are purchased and paid for in cash on the spot. The average price is 5 cents a quart, although for the early blues, the variety that ripens first, 8 and 10 cents a quart is paid, according to the

abundance or scarcity of the crop. After delivering their first pick the women and children hurry back to the berry patches and begin work on the secpicking. The midday sun-and a huckleberry barren is a sweltering, stifling spot-has no deterring effect on the pickers. They think only of how many berries possible for them to get into the market for the day. Frequently it happens that miners are working on short time at this season, and the moment they are released from their toil underground they hasten to the huckleberry mountains to

HAS A SIXTY-DOLLAR BILL.

Piece of Money That the Treasury

Pronounced Good. Spokane (Wash.) Chronicle Spokane has the only sixty-dollar paper

bill in United States currency known to be sion of the Continental Congress in 1778, and carries with it all the crudity of that age. It is a peculfar-looking document, being a piece of greenish paper of much the same material as the present paper money except that it is heavier. In shape it is almost square, with dimensions of about four by three and a half inches wide. On one side of the bill is written the recelpt, which is as follows:

This bill entitles the bearer to receive 60 Spanish milled dollars for value received in gold or silver, according to a resolution passed by Congress at Philadelphia, Sept

On the back of the bill is drawn a bow with a set arrow. Along the margin the value of the bill is again printed, and at one side the words "Printed, Hall & Selers, 1778." At the bottom of the face is the signature of someone in authority. The letters have so faded out that it is almost impossible to follow the characters. Some have imagined they could trace the signature of George Washington upon those lines, but others could not imagine what authority he had to distribute money at that date.

This rare bill is the property of Otto Fiechtl, of the Fiechtl Quartet of the Coeur d'Alene. It was presented to him at the Charleston earthquake in 1886 for the saying of an Irishman's life. The open-hearted act of the big German toward his hereditary enemy so overcome the man from Erin's isle that he gave him the only article of value he possessed. Mr. Flechtl was desirous of ascertaining

the true value of the bill, and in 1893 sent it to Washington, where it was kept for six months while the Treasury Department investigated the issuance of the bill. It was adjudged legal, as the issue of \$60 bills at that time was known to have been made, though this is the only one which has not been returned to the Treasury Department The piece of money has considerable value outside of the amount upon its face. The Spokane man now in possession of the relic

A Traveling Man for Bryan.

He sat beneath a waving palm And said: "I see they're tryin To prove no traveling men suppor

Then he raised his voice and he sang with glee: "With him I am enthralled; Oh! speedlest of traveling men And my name is Aguinaldo "I travel o'er the sandy plain, And try to lay the foe low.

My captives love me, too, when I Cares them with the bolo. But I love my Bill, for he cheered us on When we were nearly stalled; Oh; I'm the hottest-footed traveling man, And my name is Aguinaldo.

My army hears Bill's speeches with Much cheering and applauding. We also find his documents Quite useful for gun wadding My traveling gait has sayed me from Tue fate of being mauled; Oh! I'm the fastest of all traveling men, And my name is Aguinalde

The Bryan clan came to our aid Our treasury was scanty— 'e did not see our 'Uncie.' but We found a friendly 'anti-' "

Scrofula THE OFFSPRING OF HEREDITARY BLOOD TAINT.

Scrofula is but a modified form of Blood Poison and Consumption. The parent who is tainted by either will see in the child the same disease

manifesting itself in the form of swollen glands of the neck and throat, catarrh, weak eyes, offensive sores and abscesses and oftentimes white swelling-sure signs of Scrofula, There may [/ be no external signs for Y

a long time, for the disease develops slow in some cases, but the poison is in the blood and will break out at the first favorable opportunity. S. S. S. cures this wasting, destructive disease by first purifying and building up the blood and stimulating and invigorating the whole system.

J. M. Seals, 115 Public Square, Nashville, Ter says: "Ten years ago my daughter fell and cut her forehead. From this wound the glands on the side of her face became swollen and bursted. Some of the best doctors here and elsewhere attended her without any benefit. We decided to try S. S. S., and a few bottles cured her entirely."

makes new and pure blood to nourish and strengthen the body and is a positive ar safe cure for Scrofula. It overcomes all forms of blood poison, whether inherited or acquired, and no remedy so thoroughly and effectively cleanses the blood. If you have any blood trouble, or your child has inherited some blood taint, take S. S. S. and get the blood in good condition and prevent the disease doing further damage. Send for our free book and write our physicians about your case. We make no

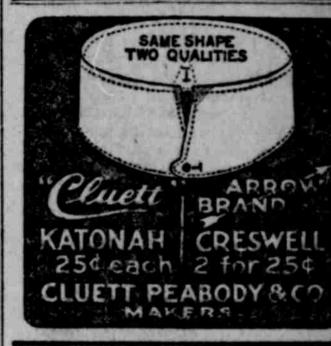
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